# OT Mastery

## Human Trafficking

**1. What is not considered a form of human trafficking?**

A. Organ removal and solicitation
B. Forced criminal activity
C. Forcing someone to lead others in assumed roles
D. Use of child soldiers

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**2. How does the AMP model relate to human trafficking?**

A. In order to be considered human trafficking, there must be an action, means, and purpose to a trafficker's actions
B. AMP stands for arrest, matriculate in remediation programs, and prosecute traffickers
C. Lawmakers must follow the AMP model to prevent human trafficking
D. AMP stands for assessing the mental and psychiatric state of all victims

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**3. What means do traffickers often use to control their victims?**

A. Physical restraint
B. Emotional manipulation
C. Fraud
D. All of the above

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**4. How might an OT help with human trafficking?**

A. Treatment of psychiatric concerns resulting from trafficking
B. Prevention
C. Treatment of physical concerns resulting from trafficking
D. All of the above

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**5. According to statistics, many victims of human trafficking have what relation to their trafficker?**

A. Family member
B. Teacher
C. Significant other
D. Both A & C

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**6. What is not considered a risk factor for labor trafficking?**

A. Being a tourist
B. Having a physical disability
C. Being a minor in a household with biological family members
D. Being an undocumented worker

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**7. What is a red flag for someone being a victim of sex trafficking?**

A. Having more than one phone
B. Being friendly with anyone who approaches them
C. Readily answering questions about their life
D. Working set hours each day

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**8. What is not a red flag for someone being a victim of labor trafficking?**

A. Being sleep deprived
B. Having transportation always ready for them
C. Appearing malnourished
D. Living in the same place they work

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**9. Minors who are being sex trafficked might display what signs?**

A. Living with their family members at home
B. Going to school to maintain a cover
C. Spending time with adults and others identified as friends who are much older than they are
D. Having no money

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**10. What type of occupational injustice results from the exclusion of certain people from occupational participation based on abstract criteria?**

A. Occupational imbalance
B. Occupational marginalization
C. Occupational alienation
D. Occupational apartheid

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**11. What aspect of the 3Ps paradigm can OTs not help with?**

A. Preventing human trafficking
B. Prosecution of traffickers
C. Protection of trafficking survivors
D. None of the above

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**12. What is the most drastic and widespread occupational injustice that contributes to human trafficking?**

A. Occupational deprivation
B. Occupational alienation
C. Occupational apartheid
D. Occupational marginalization

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**13. What types of models and frameworks offer the best foundation for victims of human trafficking?**

A. Occupation-based theories
B. Those that focus on physical dysfunction
C. Cognitive remediation therapies
D. Mental health models

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**14. How can an OT help prevent sex trafficking in children?**

A. Reporting signs of abuse, neglect, and other mistreatment
B. Intervening to allow proper development and adjustment to ACEs
C. Monitoring their neighborhood to watch for people who display warning signs
D. Both A & B

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**15. What type of intervention is not suitable for someone who experienced human trafficking?**

A. Rest & sleep
B. Productive leisure
C. Formation of occupational identity
D. All of the above are suitable for most individuals who experience human trafficking

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**16. What aspects of supportive education and/or employment would be least appropriate for someone who experienced human trafficking?**

A. Vocational identification and training
B. Work hardening, ergonomics training with a trauma-focused approach
C. Volunteer work
D. Educational accommodations

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**17. What feelings might an OT need to address in patients who experienced trafficking?**

A. Shock
B. Fear
C. Shame
D. All of the above

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**18. What negative health outcome is less likely to result from untreated injuries due to human trafficking?**

A. Overdose
B. Shift work disorder
C. Brachial plexus injury
D. Amnesia with no known etiology

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**19. How might an OT address issues related to occupational identity in someone who experienced human trafficking?**

A. Household management training
B. Beauty and self-image counseling
C. Resurrection of lost roles
D. Both B & C

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**20. What does the second R in the RADAR protocol stand for?**

A. Resurrection of lost roles
B. Resources and referrals
C. Risk assessment
D. Routine screening

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